(b) and (c) The complaints received in the Ministry are immediately brought to the notice of the concerned State Government for remedial measures. The complaints are also investigated by the independent National Level Monitors and Officers of the Ministry through field visits. The types of complaints and suggestions are many. Mainly these are non-adherence to programme guidelines, delay in funds received, parking of funds and mis-utilisation etc. The complaints therefor cannot be clubbed together to quantify the amount involved.

(d) The Central releases under allocation based schemes of the Ministry, to Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 was Rs. 12392.36 crore and State Government has reported an utilization of Rs. 11678.48 crore which is 94% of allocation.

Clean drinking water to rural areas

988. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent of people in our country especially in rural areas do not have an access to clean drinking water and 37.7 million people are affected by water borne diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that 1.5 million children die due to diarrhoea every year and 21 per cent of communicable diseases in the country due to unsafe water;

(d) whether Government spends Rs. 6700 crores on treatment on water borne diseases in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to prevent water borne diseases and provide clean drinking water to rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) According to a report entitled 'Safe Water, Better Health' published in 2008 by the World Health Organization (WHO), 86% of the population in India has been provided with improved water facility. According to the same report, 88 per cent cases of diarrhoea world-wide are attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene. These cases result in about 1.5 million deaths every year, most being the deaths of children. The category "diarrhea" includes some more severe diseases, such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery, all of which have related "faecal-oral" transmission pathways. Children particularly in developing countries suffer a disproportionate share of disease burden due to water, sanitation and hygiene. The fraction of total deaths or DALYs (disability adjusted life year) attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or hygiene is more than 20% in children upto 14 years of age.

(d) and (e) Government has taken a number of steps to enable the people to have access to safe drinking water and prevent water borne diseases. For improving health of people living in

rural areas, Government of India has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for which budgetary provision of Rs. 12,050 crore has been made in 2008-09, *inter-alia* which includes provision for treatment of people suffering with water borne diseases. Similarly, to enable the people living in rural areas to have access to safe drinking water, Government of India provides financial assistance to States under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), which is major component of Bharat Nirman. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has also been launched to improve the sanitation in rural areas. During 2008-09, budgetary provision of Rs. 7,400 core for rural water supply and Rs. 1.200 crore for sanitation have been made.

To generate awareness about various aspects relating to safe drinking water and enable the rural community to monitor the quality of drinking water, National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance programme has been launched in the year 2006 and so far Rs. 242.53 crore has been released to all the States/UTs for various programme activities *inter-alia* which includes awareness generation, procurement of water testing kits, training of 5 persons in each Gram Panchayat, 5 persons in each Block Panchayat, 4 persons in-each Zila Panchayat and 2 persons at the State level for carrying out water quality monitoring and surveillance activities. As reported by the States/UTs so far, 2,46,200 persons have been imparted training under the programme.

Implementation of rural development schemes in Rajasthan

989. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation of various rural development schemes in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated/spent and balance left under each of the above mentioned schemes, till date; and

(c) the success rate of each scheme in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Ministry of Rural Development implemented the major programmes of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NRGEA), Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) etc. in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

(b) and (c) The central allocation, utilization and balance left under the major schemes during the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and the current year 2008-09 (upto January, 2009) is given in the Statement.